Secrt. II-27—100,000—21-3-49.

Food (1949) Department.

M.S. SERIES.

G.O. No. 281
281

Dated 21-3-49.
21-3-49

[Despatch Abstract.]

BUDGET 1949-50 - Demand No.XXXVIII to discuss food policy etc. Voted by the Legislative Assembly - Papers recorded.

A.S. Notes

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Sri B.Perumal Naidu, M.L.A. has given notice of a 'cut' motion under Demand No. XXXVIII to discuss about the barter of sweet potatoes for rice in Nellore District.

2. The M.L.A. has already represented separately that, consequent to the denial of liberty to secure paddy in exchange for sweet potatoes and groundnuts, considerable loss and misery have been caused to the ryots in some non-deltaic parts of Nellore district, where these stocks are grown in abundance, by launching of prosecutions against those who exchange paddy for sweet potatoes and groundnuts. The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) whose remarks have since been received, is of the view that as the scheme of intensive procurement of foodgrains has already been introduced and procurement has to be effectively done, the barter of sweet potatoes and cholam or other foodgrains for sweet potatoes and groundnut cannot be allowed as it will retard the procurement operations. The matter is being examined separately.

It may be pointed out in this connection that a similar suggestion was made last year in so far as the Ceded districts were concerned. The Government considered that it was not desirable to grant this concession for the following reasons:--

1) Producers may keept back more grains than they should in order to barter it for vegetables and fruits and vegetable vendors may get moreg grain than they are allowed.

2) Bartering of foodgrains for vegetables is a contravention of the procurement notification whereby producers can sell their surplus only to the agents of the Collectors.

Instructions were therefore issued . .

1) that vegetable vendors in the Ceded districts should be asked to insist on cash payment for vegetables sold by them and

2) that, if the bartering system still continues, the vendors should be instructed to sell the foodgrains obtained by them in exchange to the village retailer in the same way as village labourer and artisan have been permitted.

The case may be circulated to H.M.(Food.)

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10/3.

H.M.(Food). Sd. x x
12/3

FOOD DEPARTMENT (A)

A.S.

Sri V.C.Palaniswami gounder, M.L.A., has given notice of a 'cut' motion under Demand No. XXXVIII to discuss procurement of foodgrains and the inadquate price paid for them. The following note is submitted:

2. The system of procurement of foodgrains viz. Paddy, Rice and millets which has been re-introduced in all the districts of the Province including the deficit districts is the sane as the one that was in force prior to decontrol. Intensive procurement means the procurement of all the surplus available with each producer with reference to the yield of the crop during the year in question after deducting the quantity that is required by him for his own domestic consumption at the rate of 1 lb. per adult per day and for seed and payment of wages

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in kind. Owing to numerous complaints received by Government that these allowances are not adequately given, we have issued directions that supply officers should take care to see that the demand is fixed only after providing for all these items of expenditure and that the scale of allowances should be increased wherever necessary so as not to exceed 25% of the scale that was in force last year. The estimates made by the Village Officers are overchecked by higher officers. Inspite of this, it is possible that there and there, there may be mistake in calculations. All complaints in regards to this are being looked into and the appropriate relief given. As there was an extensive failure of millet crop owing to the failure of South West Monsoon in 1948, the Government have also directed that there should be no procurement of millets to holders of unirrigated holdings of dry lands with an extent of 10 acres and less. The complaints often made against the Intensive Procurement scheme is that the procuring officers harass the ryots to deliver their entire produce without making adequate allowances for their consumption or seed purposes or for the servants employed. Many such complaints on enquiry are found to be not correct. Strict instructions, as stated above, have, however, been issued that the demand should be worked out only after making adequate allowances for these purposes as contemplated by the rules and officials employed in procurement work have been asked to avoid all unnecessary harassment to the ryots.

INADEQUACY OF PRICES.

When the questions of fixing remunerative prices for foodgrains for the Kharif year commencing from 1st November 1948 came up for consideration, the Government examined it not only with reference to the usual factor viz., the increase in the cost of commodities other than foodgrains that has taken place since last year and the increase in the cost of cultivation but also with reference to the inflationary price that prevailed during the decontrol period. The Government of India considered the question of fixing the prices of foodgrains as an All India question and considered that ordinarily prices should not be increased by more than 25% over the prices that were in force prior to the inauguration of the policy of decontrol and that in special cases the increase may be 50% provided their previous sanction was obtained. The Madras Government were convinced that the existing prices were inadeuqate and therefore raised the minimum limit and with the sanction of the Government of India they decided to give an increase of Rs.2/- per maund of rice and Re.1/- per maund of millets over the prices fixed for last year. The present prices represent an increase of 50% over the prices prevailing in November 1947. It will thus be seen that increase to the maximum extent possible has already been given and that it will not be possible to increase prices any further.

With the above information the case may be circulated to H.M.(Food).

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p.t.o.

HOME · FOOD DEPARTMENT (A).

A.S.

M/s. Fernandez (W.J.), H.S.Husaain Sahib Bahadur and W.S.Ataullah Sahib Bahadur and N,S.Varadachari, M.L.As have given notice of 'cut' motions under Demand No.XXXVIII to discuss food policy and Grow More Food. Sri Pyda Venkatnarayanan, M.L.A. has also given notice of a 'cut' motion to invite attention to the unsatisfactory food situation, Blackmarketing activities, official corruption, wastage and lack of definte Government Policy etc.

1. Grow More Food.

An extract of the 'cut' motion has been sent to Development Department for necessary action.

2. Food Policy and the present Food situation.

The Note at 'R' explains fully the food policy of the Government, the present difficult food position and the steps taken to meet the situation.

3. Blackmarketing and official corruption.

The Government are taking action whenever specific instances are brought to their notice. Further they have under consideration the Anti-Blackmarketing Bill to put down blackmarketing.

4. Prevention of wastage.

Attention is invited to the para under 'Protection of Foodgrains' at pp. 7-9 of the Note at 'R' which explains fully the measures taken by the Government for the pretection of food-grains.

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H.M.(Food).
Demand voted on 12-3-49.

File returned to section.
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I.A.I

FOOD DEPARTMENT (A)

A.S.

M/s. K.R.Karanth, K.Lingaraju, S.Chidambara Iyer and Raja Sir M.A.Muthuiah Chettiar, M.L.As have given notices of 'cut' motions under Demand No.XXXVIII to discuss policy underlying State Trading Schemes..

This Department are concerned with the following items:-

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HEAD OF ACCOUNT	ALLOTMENT MADE.
(i) (a) Grain supply schemes-Rice, Wheat and Wheatproducts-Other grains -Government Depots for rice-Establishment and other charges.	Rs.22,78,300
(ii) C (N) Purchase and distribution of firewood.	Rs. 10,700
(iii) C(P) Civil Supplies Transport Unit	Rs. 9,72,400
(iv) C(T) Milk Production Scheme	Rs. 4,42,000

A note on the policy underlying the above schemes has already been circulated to H.M.(Food) separately in connexion with the proposal to move the Demand under "85-A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes etc. A copy of the Note is put up at (V). In the circumstances explained in the Note the expenditure provided under each of the above items is absolutely necessary and a cut in the grant is likely to have adverse effects on the policy underlying the schemes which are intended for the benefit of the public.

The case may be circulated to H.M.(Food).

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H.M.(Food)

Demand voted on 12-3-49.
File returned to section.

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DEMAND XXXVIII-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE - TRADING-TO BE MOVED BY HON'BLE MINISTER FOR FOOD.

DEMAND NO.	HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	ALLOTMENT MADE
XXXVIII.	85-A.Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.	
(i)	(a) Grain Supply Schemes-Rice,Wheat and Wheat products-Other Grains, Government Depots for rice-Establishment and other charges.	Rs.22,78,300
(ii)	C.(N)Purchase and distribution of Firewood.	Rs. 10,700
(iii)	C.(P)Civil Supplies Transport Unit.	Rs. 9,72,400
(iv)	C.(T) Milk Production Scheme	Rs. 4,42,000

Item (i) above:

(1) The Head 85.A Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes - B. Rice covers all expenditure incurred in connection with the purchase, import and distribution of paddy and rice except in the case of paddy and rice received, stocked and issued on Government account in Vizagapatam and Malabar districts, in Madras City and Salem town. Rice allotted to this Province from other Provinces and States is purchased by this Government at the prices quoted by the administrations concerned imported into this Province on Government account, all the transport and other charges being borne by the Government and sold in the deficit districts at the landed cost of the corresponding variety of rice received in the districts from the usual surplus sources. From 31-3-48 it has been ordered that such rice should be sold in the importing districts at landed cost of rice imported from the usual sources of supply within the Province or at the price of locally procured rice whichever is higher. As regards rice imported from overseas, the Government of India have been supplying it at the pooled average rate of Rs.22/11/- per Imperial Maund ex-port Commissioners transit ahed with effect from 1-1-48 to 31-12-48. From 1-1-49 the price of the overseas rice has been enhanced to Rs.23/- per Imperial Maund. The same principle is followed is followed in fixing the sale pride of imported rice in the deficit districts as in respect of rice imported from sources outside the Province within India.

The Government of India have agreed to share the loss involved in the import and sale of rice from overseas in the proportion of 2:1 between the Centre and the Province upto 30-9-48. From 1-10-48 they have agreed to increase their share of the subsidy to 3/4. This Government have however requested the Government of India to extend this revised proportion of 3:1 to supplies made from 1-1-48 itself. The Government of India's reply to the request is still awaited.

The Government also subsidise the extra transport charges involved in the movement of paddy and rice from surplus to deficit districts by expensive means of transport and in the transfer of stocks from place to place within the deficit districts in times of emergency. But such expensive movements or transfer of stocks within the deficit districts are restricted as far as possible and resorted to only under unavoidable circumstances.

PROCUREMENT: In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to re-impose food controls, steps have been taken for the re-introduction of intensive procurement throughout the Province and the procurement is going on in full swing.

PRICES: Taking into account the increase in the cost of living as well as cost of cultivation that has taken place since last year the Government have sanctioned an increase of about 50% over and above the prices prevailing in November 1947.

BONUS FOR PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS PAID BY THE CENTRAL GOVT.

In November 1947 the Government of India announced that they would pay a bonus of 8 annas per maund on the quanitities of foodgrains procured in the Provinces subject to the condition that this bonus is utilised either in meeting the losses, if any, on distribution of foodgrains procured in India, or in supplying to producers of foodgrains at concessional rates manures, fertilizers and other commodities essential to food production. Credit for a sum of Rs.1.38 crores has been taken

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taken in the Revised Estimate for 1948-49 on this account in respect of the quantities of foodgrains procured for the Kharif year from 1-11-1947 to 31-10-1948.

A further credit for a sum of 1.91 crores has also been provided in the Budget Estimate for the year 1949-50 in respect of the quantities of foodgrains expected to be procured during the current Kharif year viz. 1-11-1948 to 31-10-1949. The question of earmarking the bonus sanctioned by the Government of India for the purposes specified by them is separately under the consideration of the Government.

BONUS TO RYOTS: With the object of speeing up procurement and ensuring increased production of foodgrains, the Government announced in 1947, a bonus at the rate of Re.1/- per maund of paddy delivered to the Government Procuring agents during the period from 1-12-1946 to 6-12-1947. One half of the bonus was ordered to be paid in cash and the other half was proposed to be given in the shape of manures by the issue of bonus coupons of that value. The cash part of the bonus (Rs.3.025 crores) is being recovered from the consumers by an equivalent increase in the retail price of rice. This is effected by levying a surcharge at 8 annas per maund of paddy and 12 annas per maund of rice on the stocks held by wholesalers and retailers on 27-7-1947 and on the stocks procured from month to month thereafter. As regards the other half representing the manure part of the bonus, it was first decided that it should be met by this Government and the Government of India in equal proportions as a Grow More Food Subsidy. The Government of India were accordingly addressed to give one half of the manure bonus as a subsidy to this Government. But as there was no propsect of getting this subsidy from the Government of India, it was decided to continue the collection of bonus surcharge till the Government of India's share (about Rs.1.51 crores) was also recouped. The amount that will have to be borne by this Government as its share of the subsidy is about Rs.1.51 crores only. But the question whether the bonus surcharge may be continued to be collected till April 1949 or June 1949 so as to reduce, as much as possible, this Government's share of the subsidy is separately under consideration of the Government.

C. WHEAT AND WHEAT PRODUCTS: (Maida and Semolina only) These are imported from overseas. They are sold at actual cost price to the Government. Where deteriorated stocks have to be cleaned before issue to cardholders, the loss is borne by the Government.

D. OTHER GRAINS: This sub-head represents the imports and sale of millets, pulses, barley and other grains on Government account. All the imported millets are being sold at prices on a par with the existing local prices of the same quality of the grains, the resultant loss being borne by the Government. In some cases of deteriorated stocks or stocks likely to deteriorate soon, in order to effect speedy disposal of such grains, they are being sold at prices lower than those of local varieties, the resultant loss being met by the Government. But this is being done only after all efforts have been made to sell the foodgrains without involving any financial loss to Government.

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F. GOVERNMENT DEPOTS FOR RICE: In respect of Vizagapatam and Malabar districts, Madras City and Salem town, part of the paddy or rice imported from other provinces or from overseas, is stocked and issued from Government godowns. The cost of establishment for running the godown, the purchase price etc., is debited to 'P' Government depots for rice. In Salem town the work of import and distribution has with effect from 1-12-48 been entrusted to the Salem Wholesale Co-operative Stores while in Madras city, the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society has been allowed to import the monthly quotas of rice required for the ration shops run by it from Krishna, Nellore and Tanjore with effect from August, 1948.

STAFF: The expenditure under this demand relates partly to the staff employed for work connected with the receiption, storage and distribution of foodgrains and maintenance of stocks of firewood on Government account, viz., reception staff in the various districts, marketing staff employed for procurement of food-grains from Central Provinces, Northern India, etc., and the Entomological staff employed in connection with the storage of foodgrains. The idea underlying these schemes is to mitigate the difficulties arising from post-war shortage of essential goods, by collecting all the available stocks of foodgrains etc., store them properly and to make them available for distribution as and when necessity arises.

So long as the present scarcity continues the expenditure under this Grant will be absolutely necessary and a cut in the Grant will likely to have an adverse effect on the policy underlying the scheme which is intended to benefit the public.

PULSES: In accordance with the decision of the Government of India to reimpose control over Bengalgram and its products, this Government have prohibited the transport of grass and its ptoducts outside the Province except under permit. Under the Basic Plan introduced by the Government of India, this Province is allotted gram quotas from surplus areas in India. The quotas are procured and moved only on a Government to Government basis.

ITEM (ii) ABOVE: C.(N) PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIREWOOD: -

The scheme of statutory rationing of firewood which was in force in Madras City from February, 1944 was wound up with effect from 1-7-1948. The Government imported Junglewood till 30-9-48 to meet any contingency that might arise due to the breakdown of supplies of firewood to the City by private merchants. The stocks of firewood that remained on 1-7-48 and the firewood imported till 30-9-48 were distributed to the public through the fair price shops which were abolished with effect from 1-1-49 and the stocks of firewood which remained unsold on 1-1-49 are being sold to the public and by this method the stocks are likely to be cleared by the end of April 1949. Meanwhile the Governmenta are also, in order to speed up the disposal, have called for tenders. Tenders have not been received and so the system of sale at Depot will continue. Though the stocks of firewood may be expected to be cleared by 1-4-49 or at any rate not later than 30-4-49, some skeleton staff may have to be continued to close the accounts of the Firewood Scheme for which provision (Rs.10,700) has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50.

ITEM (iii) ABOVE: P. CIVIL SUPPLIES TRANSPORT UNIT:

The Civil Supplies Transport Organisation has been set up with a view to ensure the quick transport, within the Province, of essential food-stuffs and other commodities, the procurement and distribution of which have been undertaken by the Government.

p.t.o.

The organisation has got a strength of 244 lorries, 156 jeeps and 10 station wagons and is manned by four gazetted officers and about 600 non-gazetted staff.

The expenditure on the units is apportioned in the proforma accounts maintained for the various commodities transported, so that the sale price of these commodities may be fixed correctly and the true profit or loss on each scheme arrived at. The receipts securing from the trips undertaken by the units either for other departments or for hire to the public, are taken as abatement of charges pertaining to the scheme concerned.

The jeeps and station wagons have been distributed among the Collectors and they have been of great help in intensive procurement work in all the districts. In addition some of the jeeps have also been temporarily lent to Police Department for anti-smuggling and security work.

In December 1947, when the Government decided upon a policy of gradual decontrol of all commodities, it was expected that the Civil Supplies Transport Organisation would be disbanded in due course. This expectation did not, however, come off as the Government later reverted again to controls.

The lorries in the City of Madras which were mainly engaged on the transport of firewood, have now become surplus to the requirements of the Department consequent on the derationing of firewood with effect from 1-7-48 and the abolition of the scheme of distribution through relief shops with effect from 1-1-49 and the question of disposing of as much as 67 lorries is under consideration. As a result of this, a large number of staff, including a gazetted officer, has also been retrenched with effect from 1-1-1949.

ITEM (iv) ABOVE: T.MILK PRODUCTION SCHEME-GOVERNMENT MILK FACTORY, MADRAS.

Budget Estimate for 1949-50. ... Rs.4,42,000.

The scheme relates to the operation of the Government Milk Factory at Saidapet for producing reconstituted milk from imported milk powder for sale to the general public. The factory is designed to produce daily from separated milk powder a maximum quanity of 3,000 Madras Measures of reconstituted milk equal to fresh milk in quality. The State Hospitals in the City receive upto 33-1/3% (about 19,373 Madras Measures per month) of their requirements from the milk produced at the factory. The rest of the factory milk is sold to the public through the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society Depots in the various part of the City at Rs.0-14-0 per Madras Measure and also to certain institutions like the Madras Pententiary, Hostels and Canteens, Hotels and restaurants in the City. Thus good milk at a price which compares favourably with the market price of Rs.1-4-0 per Madras Measure is made available to the public. The expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1949-50 is Rs.4,42,000 and the total receipts expected to be realised on the sale of the factory milk are Rs.6,34,000. The Scheme has been working on a self-sufficient basis and is expected to yield also a profit to the tune of Rs.1,92,000 to the Government.

The policy underlying the scheme is to relieve the shortage of milk in Madras City by distributing reconstituted milk to the general consumers at a cheap rate. (Incidentally it may be stated that the Retrenchment and Reorganisation Committee recommended the abolition of the Government Milk Factory. The Government have decided to continue the factory for one more year, i.e., till the end of 1949-50 and to watch and review its working once a quarter and at the end of the year take up for consideration the question whether the factory should be continued further or abolished.)

p.t.o.

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Sri T.Viswanatham, M.L.A., has given notice of a 'cut' motion under Demand No.XXXVIII to discuss the need for lifting of controls and restrictions on movement of foodstuffs within the Province.

It may be stated at the outset that it is neither possible nor desirable to remove the controls over foodgrains in the circumstances explained below:-

In pursuance of the Government of India's policy of the gradual decontrol decided upon in December 1947 procurement in this province was given up in all the districts except in the surplus districts and the deficit districts of Malabar and Nilgiris, and statutory and rural rationing was also abolished in a major part of the Province. In the decontrol areas inter-taluk and inter-village ban on movement of foodgrains, the Rice Mills Licensing Order and the restrictions on the hulling of paddy were removed. In the ceded districts, the ban on inter-district movement of millets among those districts and the districts of Guntur Chittoor, North Arcot and Nellore was removed so that local produce in these districts might circulate freely among them. The result of the decontrol was an abnormal increase in prices.

The relief shop system which was intended to give relief to the needy poor such as non-producers and partial producers and to bring down open-market prices was being abused. People began drawing rations from relief shops on bogus cards at controlled prices with a view to sell them at black market rates. In September 1948, it was noticed that the offtake in the relief shops kept on increasing disproportionately, and almost approximated the offtake when complete statutory and rural rationing was in force in some districts, though normally the offtake should have gone down with the harvest of the early crops that took place in some of them. So far as price was concerned, it began to increase week after week and month after month by leaps and bounds and the ruling prices in several parts of the Province registered an increase of 200% and over during the decontrol period. In view of this and in view of the fact that the demands for foodgrains from all parts of India were more and more insistent, in spite of large unprecedented imports from overseas, the Government of India decided in September 1948 to go back to complete control. In pursuance of this decision intensive procurement has been introduced throughout the Province. The Government have also decided to re-introduce statutory rationing in all the Municipal towns and of informal rationing in the rural areas except surplus districts. It may be asked why we should follow the policy laid down by the Government of India in regard to these matters. Firstly our Province is a deficit Province, the normal deficit being to the tune of 5 lakhs of tons of all foodgrains. Almost all the producer countries are members of the World Food Council and no Province in India has got the status to negotiate with the World Food Council for supply of foodgrains. Even if we have got the status, we cannot command the exchange facilities required for such imports. In these circumstances and, particularly, in view of the depressing food situation this year consequent on the failure of monsoon in several districts in 2 consecutive years there is no other go except to look to the Government of India for imports assistance and to maximise the internal procurement by the introduction of intensive procurement and to control distribution by introducing province wide rationing. It may be stated in this connection that against a minimum requirement of 7.6 lakhs tons of all foodgrains to carry us through till 31-10-49 on the basis of a 12 ozs. ration. The Government of India have been able to allot to us only 4 lakhs of tons of which the rice quota is only 80,000 tons and we are pressing the Government of India to increase the allotment.

In the circumstances, stated above, it will be seen that it is not possible either to lift the controls just now or the ban on the movement of foodgrains within the Province as the ban is intended to prevent illegal transport and smuggling of foodgrains

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FOOD_DEPARTMENT_(G).

SALT: (1) PRICE CONTROL: The Government have statutorily fixed the maximum exfactory price of salt in all the producing districts of this Province and have also empowered the District Collectors to fix the wholesale and retail prices of salt for each consuming area within their respective jurisdictions. It is reported that salt is now freely available in all the districts at the rates fixed by the Collectors and that no scarcity is felt in any part of the Province.

(2) MOVEMENT CONTROL: With effect from 1-1-1949, the Government of India introduced a rational system of distribution of salt on an all India basis, by the different railways, in accordance with a zonal scheme prepared by the Salt Controller for India. The object of the scheme is to avoid transhipment, long haulage and cross movements and to maximise the utilisation of the available transport capacity. The country has accordingly been divided into nine zones under this scheme. The Madras Province is covered by four zones viz., I. The Tuticorin Zone, II. The Adirampatnam-cum-Cuddalore-cum-Madras zone III. The Pennaguduru zone and IV. the Naupada zone. The zones have been formed with reference to the production of salt at the centres in each zone and the requirements of salt of the districts constituting the zone. The movement scheme does not interefere with any transport by road, river or sea. Under the scheme the Deputy Salt Controller, Madras in consultation with the Regional Controller of Railway priorities, Madras and the Traffix Manager, South Indian Railway, fixes the number of wagons to be allotted to each loading station nearest to the salt factory as per programme of distribution of salt according to the population of each district prepared by the Salt Controller, subject to Railway restrictions the principle of minimum control is to be observed in preparing the allotment programme so as to allow competitions amongst the factories as much as possible. In the case of Tanjore District, the movement should be so regulated as not to interfere with the rice movement during February to June and October to November.

All complaints regarding movement of salt are referred to the Deputy Salt Controller, Madras for suitable remedical action.

TAPIOCA: There is a ban on the export of tapioca and its products from the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris to any place in Indian Union. The ban is in force in respect of Malabar and South Kanara because tapioca is an important supplementary food for the poor in those districts. The Nilgiris and Coimbatore have been included in the ban area so as to prevent the produce of Malabar and South Kanara from being offered for export outside these adjoining districts. However, on receipt of several representations that there is a surplus ~~xxxxxxx~~ of tapioca in Malabar and Coimbatore, the Government have directed the respective Collectors to allow the export of surplus quantities of tapioca from those districts after satisfying themselves that the Districts food requirements are met fully.

The case may be circulated to H.M.(Food).

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Demand noted on 12/3/49. File returned to section. ~~xxxxx~~

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P.A. to H.M.(Food).
13/3/49.

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A.S.

The demand No.XXXVIII was voted on 12-3-49 -- Vide Note of P.A. to H.M.(Food) at 'M' above. No further action is necessary in this file. The papers may be recorded as G.O.Ms.No. 281, dated 22-3-1949.

Sd. x x x 21/3/49.

G.O.Ms.No. 281, dated 21-3-1949.

BUDGET - 1949-50 - Demand No.XXXVIII to discuss food policy etc., - Voted by the Legislative Assembly - Papers Recorded.

/True copy/

Superintendent,
Madras Record Office.

PSR. 8-7-53.

16/7.